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The China Mail

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THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

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Barometer 29.81

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 98

September 15, 1919, Temperature 75.

No. 18,056.

三拜禮

號五十九年十二百九千一第

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

日四初月八庚申年九國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

KAMENEFF BITTER.

ACCUSES LLOYD GEORGE OF HYPOCRISY.

ANSWER TO CHARGES.

LONDON, September 13

It now transpires that before leaving London M. Kameneff sent a letter to certain members of Parliament protesting against the circumstances attending his departure. He bitterly accuses Mr. Lloyd George during his stay of using every means to delay the approach of peace negotiations. He alleges that the Prime Minister decided to hide the breach under a cloud of accusations against himself, officially, the four counts being participation in the realisation of Russian jewels in Britain, subsidising the *Daily Herald*, having relations with the Council of Action, and incorrect transmission of Russian conditions for the armistice with Poland.

KAMENEFF'S REGRET.

Dealing with these charges *ad seriatim* he declares that he had nothing to do with realisation of jewels. He had in neither personal nor official capacity had dealings whatsoever with the *Daily Herald* or any newspaper. He clearly informed the Council of Action when the latter visited him that he was under an obligation not to do anything beyond communicating bare facts. As regards the Polish armistice, he asserts that the Soviet abandoned the point about the workers' militia in Poland as a result of his representations. He says that the introduction of this point is all the more hypocritical because the Prime Minister might have used it three weeks back if he considered it an obstacle to the pursuit of peace negotiations. M. Kameneff expresses regret that the Government has broken off negotiations owing to paltry and unproved accusations supplied by subordinate secret police agents.

STATEMENTS UNTRUE.

LONDON, September 15.

Sir William Sutherland, M.P., has declared that M. Kameneff's statements are entirely untrue and most of them bear their own contradiction. If necessary, a great deal more can be said by the British Government.

COAL DISTRIBUTION.

INTERESTING WHITE PAPER FIGURES.

LONDON, September 13.

Après of the question of the present distribution of the coal output a White Paper shows that during the quarter ended July 30, 58,000,000 tons were produced of which mine consumption and miners' coal absorbed nearly a tenth. Approximately 9,500,000 tons were exported. The costs of production totalled \$88,000,000 of which \$86,000,000 was paid out in wages. The tonnage raised per person was 49.33 tons.

MINERS' CASE EXPLODED.

The return shows that the gross profits from coal mining were \$8,000,000 for the June quarter, but this amount is subject to charges for interest, depreciation, owners profits and capital adjustments, making the net profits for the quarter \$750,000, or \$3,000,000 a year. In this connection it is pointed out that Mr. Smillie's case for a 14s. 2d. reduction in the price of coal is based on his assumption that the industry will give a year's surplus of \$66,000,000; consequently it is claimed that the return completely explodes the miners' case. The figures show, moreover, that the average earnings of coal-workers of all grades are £226 annually as against £22 before the war. As compared with the previous quarter the output of the mines has decreased approximately by 4,000,000 tons, while the coal exported has decreased by nearly 3,500,000 tons.

BASIS OF PEACE.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS AGREED.

A THORNY PROBLEM.

AIX LES BAINS, September 14.

At the conclusion of the conference between Signor Giolitti and M. Millerand the Prime Ministers approved of the publication of the statement that they found common interests in every way easily reconcilable. They emphasise that the primary base of peace is more especially the agreement in Europe of Great Britain, Italy, and France. They declare that such wars as the Russo-Polish must be ended; also hostilities between the Turkish Nationalists and the Constantinople Government. Agreement is recorded as regards Turkey's integrity and recognition of the desirability of friendly collaboration in the development of Franco-Italian interests in Asia Minor and the avoidance of competition between their respective nationals. As regards the thorny question of the policy towards Russia, the Premier record "the Governments of Italy and France respect their mutual freedom of action as regards the Soviet Government."

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The French and Italian Premier's meeting at present at Aix les Bains are discussing important subjects with the object of arriving at a common agreement on points on which the two countries hitherto have differed. According to accounts in the French Press M. Millerand remains adamant against recognition of the Soviet, while Signor Giolitti, though not formally recognising the Moscow Government, is prepared to receive a Russian mission to Rome. France is said to be ready to abandon her share of the Austro-Hungarian fleet in Italy's favour on condition that Italy places no obstruction in the way of the economic reparations Germany owes France. Both Premier's agreed to the postponement of the Geneva conference where the Germans were to discuss with the Allies their financial obligations and the means of carrying them out. They discussed the question of cancelling the conference entirely.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY.

LABOUR PARTY DECLINES TO AFFILIATE.

LONDON, September 14.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has refused the application for affiliation by the new Communist Party, which advocates the Soviet system of dictatorship by the proletariat and adherence to the Third International.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/44
To-day's opening rate 4/44

"NEVER AGAIN."

GERMANS AND WAR.

DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

"Never again" was the motto of an impressive anti-war demonstration held in the great open space in front of the cathedral and the ex-Kaiser's Palace and attended by about 40,000 people, who thus commemorated the day on which six years ago Germany declared war on Russia. Among the participants were unions of ex-soldiers, associations of war-disabled men, and war widows and orphans, the Republican Officers' League, the International League of Ex-Soldiers, and other organisations, all with banners and mottoes denouncing war. No more terrible reminiscence of its horrors could be imagined than the hundreds of mutilated men massed on tier after tier of the broad steps leading up to the museum, men from whose ranks rose scores of crutches, men without arms, without noses, with faces horribly disfigured, men who had lost an eye or both eyes, all derelicts of the great conflict. Many eloquent speeches were delivered declaring that the nations of Europe must never again allow themselves to be plunged into such a disaster. Then with bared heads the throng of ex-soldiers sang in memory of the fallen the old song, "I had a trusty comrade."

A telegram was read from M. Henri Barbusse in the name of the French ex-Soldiers' Association, sending brotherly greetings, and declaring that it would join with its German comrades in preventing by every means in its power the outbreak of another conflict. A warm reply was sent, in which a tribute was paid to the author of "Le Feu," which has done so much to bring home the horrors of war. To the ex-soldiers in all lands a wireless message was despatched declaring that thousands of Berlin war victims and pacifists promised their comrades in every country to use all their powers for the reconciliation of the peoples and for healing the wounds caused by the war.

A DARING ROBBERY.

TIENTSIN MOTOR BANDITS.

JAPANESE KILLED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Tientsin, Sept. 7.—A sensational robbery and murder of a Japanese civilian occurred here this evening. It appears that a Japanese, a Mr. Kawabata, accompanied by a Japanese army officer entered the Heng-tai Bank in the Japanese Concession, in order to change dollars into yen, as he intended to leave for Japan tomorrow. Three Chinese, who had evidently been following in a motor car, drew up at the curb, rushed into the bank and presented revolvers at the two Japanese. The latter attempted to withdraw by the way they had come, when one of the Chinese shot Mr. Kawabata in the body, killing him almost instantaneously. The assassins then rifled the dead man's pockets, made off, shooting at everyone who crossed the course of their motor car. They drove in the direction of a village beyond the French Concession.

Chinese mounted police are searching the neighbourhood this evening, but as yet no arrests have been effected.

4 YEARS' AT LARGE.

ROMANTIC STORY.

ESCAPED CONVICT'S LIFE AS RICH MERCHANT.

The arrest of Emile Prevost at Orleans reveals one of those romances which have so often provided plots for novels.

Four years ago Prevost was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, but while being taken to the Ile de Re, the penal settlement off the west coast, he escaped in Tours Station, and later, adopting the name of Bourlem, established himself at Orleans, where he became a successful merchant and made a lot of money.

He became an elector, and although arrested some time ago his papers were so well in order that he was immediately released. His arrest came as a great surprise to people who knew him only as a prosperous merchant.

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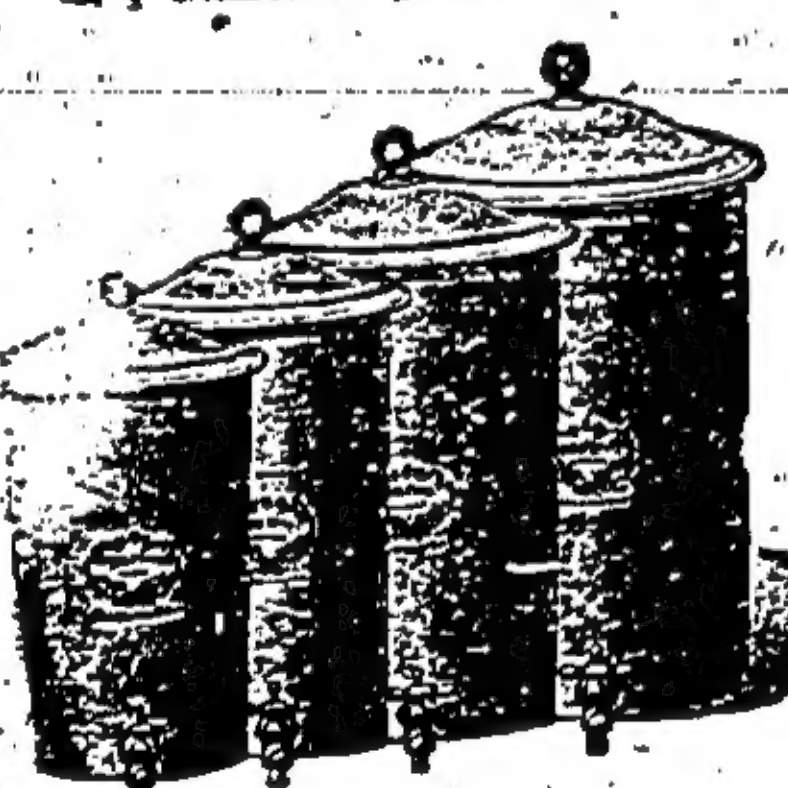
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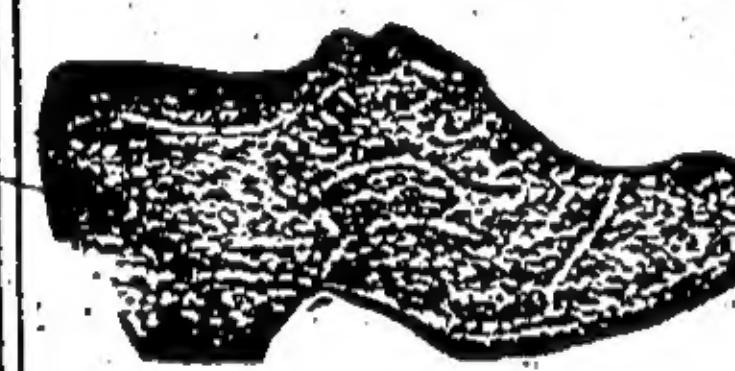
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THE INVENTIVE SPIRIT.

WIRELESS A NECESSITY.

TAKING THINGS FOR GRANTED.

The strike of the marine wireless operators for an increase in their wages brings home to us very forcibly the speed with which the world has travelled of late years in the matter of inventions. Only a short while ago it was a nine days' wonder that we should be able to communicate at all with ships at sea. Now it is so much a commonplace that the prospect of ships having to start on their voyages without their wireless operators fills us with alarm. We are a little bit too prone to take the amenities of modern civilisation for granted—or, at least, we used to be. Nowadays, what with the war and its after-effects, and what with Labour troubles and their results in the form of strikes, we are all too often forced to realise the value of modern inventions by having to do without them for a time. Wireless, even just before the war, had only recently emerged from the stage of being a wonder and a luxury. To-day it is firmly established as a normal and necessary factor of our existence. Like other inventions, it was brought on to an amazing extent by the needs of the war. Its value for military and naval purposes was, of course, obvious. As a natural consequence, its resources were developed to an extent which would have been impossible to finance in time of peace; and now we find ourselves in possession of a means of communication such as would have been regarded as belonging only to the realms of imaginative romance by our fathers—or, for that matter, by our earlier selves. What our forefathers would have thought of it defeats the imagination to picture. But even now, wireless telegraphy is beginning to take a back seat. Another darling idea of the inventors is quickly ceasing to be an interesting experiment and is developing into a commercial asset. The wireless telephone, which became an actuality late in the war (though not too late to have a good deal to do with our air superiority over the enemy), is increasing in efficiency every moment. Dame Melba assisted in a demonstration of its powers by singing into a receiver at Chelmsford to the admiration of privileged audiences both in London and still farther afield. If this invention, besides eliminating wires, is going to eliminate exchanges, bungling operators, wrong numbers, and all the delays and annoyances which make the London telephone service the indication to-day is, we look forward to the day of its institution among us with a feeling of eager if somewhat incredulous hope. *Daily Telegraph.*

TWO KINDS OF
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VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY.

There are two classes of celibate men, the voluntary and the involuntary. The bachelor by compulsion is not a true type of bachelor. Circumstance, not will, stands in the way of his marriage.

The real bachelor, or natural celibate, is a somewhat scarce variety. He is an abnormal being. This does not mean that he is a morbid specimen of the human family. He is merely a "deviate type" from the normal, like a colour-blind person or a giant.

Generally speaking, the man who is incapable of falling in love is unemotional, or cold-natured and self-centred. The bachelor who has been disappointed in love is often overbearing, with affection and sympathy. He is a typical born uncle, with a number of nephews and nieces, some related by birth and others adopted. The altruistic bachelor is frequently a philanthropist, and ardent social reformer, and a loyal friend. Deprived of conjugal and parental love, he discovers a compensation in deeds of kindness and generosity.

The bachelors by choice, the Don Juans and Lotharios that abound in civilised communities, are seldom altruistic. Many of them are over-indulged only sons.

They are the congenial armistices, the philanderers, and the intriguers, who skip from flower to flower, sipping honey without enduring necessary restrictions and inhibitions of family life.

There are the adventurers whom the advocates of the taxation of bachelors would like to penalise. They are regarded by austere married folk as shirkers. They neglect one of the chief racial duties, the handing on of the torch of life from one generation to another, and they are accessories to the enforced celibacy of women.

For all normal human beings mating is a biological duty. Compulsory and voluntary celibacy among a large number of both sexes is a serious anomaly and a disintegrating factor. When marriage is postponed until the approach of middle age, or shirked altogether, social moral problems are certain to increase.

Nevertheless we ought to inquire whether it is wise to urge the incurably incontinent man to enter the matrimonial camp. The "reformed rake" is a rare specimen.

It is useless to pretend that every man and woman in a monogamous society possesses the virtue of unwavering constancy. The penalisation or taxation of bachelors would increase the national exchequer, but such a course would not lessen the number of voluntary celibate men.

BRITISH NAVY.

ENGINEERING RECORDS.

MECHANICAL GEARING DEVICE.

It is a tradition in the British Navy that nothing is recommended for general adoption until it has been tried out thoroughly under an exhaustive series of tests. To a large extent this tradition was necessarily abandoned during the war, and the naval engineers were compelled to stake their reputation and the safety of the ships on devices which were almost experimental. A notable case is the use of mechanical gearing between the turbine and the propeller. A steam turbine runs most efficiently at high speeds, and a propeller works most efficiently at low speeds, so that in order to get the best results it is necessary to arrange a speed-reducing mechanism between the two, much as is done between the engine and the driving shaft on a motor car. It was only just before the war that mechanical gears were tried on British naval vessels, but the engineering staff of the Admiralty pinned their faith on the excellence of British design and workmanship, and within three years they succeeded in transmitting no less than 20,000 horse-power through a single set of gearing. Battle cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats were fitted out with gears until now there are close on 600 gears in service, representing nearly 6,800,000 horse-power. The latest large ship to be fitted on this system is a battle cruiser in which 36,000 horse-power is transmitted through one set of gearing. The early problems in gear transmission for marine purposes were worked out by a world-famous British engineering firm.

The remedy is in a finer idealism of the love of the sexes. Mothers of sons have a serious responsibility in regard to the attitude of the younger generation towards love and marriage. They have the power to stamp the deepest and earliest impressions in the brains of their sons.

It must not be forgotten that every Lothario is the son of his mother. If mothers were more often the sympathetic elder sister of their sons, and their kindly and reliable counsellors in the conduct of life, there would be a higher ideal of love and wedlock and less risk of domestic unhappiness for both men and women.

It should be the ambition of every young man to marry soon after manhood, and this ambition should be fostered and aided by sympathetic parents. An increase of bachelors is a sign of racial deterioration. *—January Morning in the Daily Mail.*

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Auctioneers and
Commission Agents.

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Judas used
Bentley's
A 1 telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"EUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW

(Thursday), Sept. 16th
and Friday,
17th September, 1920,
at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong,
and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
commencing each day at 9.30 a.m.,
with an interval from 12 noon
to 1.30 p.m.,OLD AND SURPLUS
NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.Comprising:—
Life Boats (wood and steel), Dinghies,
Whalers, Gigs, Caboose, Rice Boilers,
Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron
Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Tables,
Chairs, Sideboards, Ice Chests, Steel
Tanks, Life Rafts, Electric Fans, An-
chors, Lattices, Porcelain Water Closets,
Wood Ladders, Carpets, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas
Hoses, Coir Hawseers, Cordage, Paper-
stuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass Gun
Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood,
Unused Steel Boiler Tubes and Boiler
Gear, Davis, Iron Blocks, Lamps,
Wood Derrick, Navyphones, Search-
lights, Steel Oil Casks 25 Gallons,
&c., &c.
Lots may be inspected on Tuesday,
the 14th September, 1920.Also
Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling
Stores at Kowloon on MONDAY, 20th
September, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
and comprising:—
Blankets, Seamen's Clothes,
Provisions, &c., &c.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed on
Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 2, 1920.G. R.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,MONDAY,
September 20, 1920, commencing at
9.30 a.m., at the NAVAL DEPOT,
KOWLOON,
OLD AND SURPLUS
VICTUALLING STORES,comprising:—
Blankets, Table Linen Sheets, Bed
Covers, several lots Electro-plate, Hard-
ware, China, Glass, &c., Enamelled and
Copper Ware, Bannans, Serge and
Duck, Great Coats, Duffle and Winter
Clothing, Weighing Machine, Hair
Beds, Mattresses, &c.
On view Saturday, 18th Sept. from
9 a.m. till Noon.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 6, 1920.THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),TUESDAY,
September 21, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at under Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,
Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets,
Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork
Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet
and Drawwork Dollies, Table Cloths,
Linen Damask serviettes.Also
A few lots of Fallow Valises,
Sack Cases, etc.,
(All new goods and in small lots.)HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 7, 1920.

V. R. C. FINAL FETE.

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, September 15,
at 9 p.m.SEATS can be reserved at \$1 for
Ladies, Members, and Children, and
\$1.50 for Non-Members.The Events are:—
Two Lengths Team Race, Navy and
Army.Six Lengths Challenge Race, J.
Johnstone, D. Lyon and the first and
second in the heat to be raced in
public at 5.30 on Monday by W.
Taylor, D. Laing, D. Jack, and F. M.
Rosa Pereira.Mixed High Dive.
Sealed Handicap.
Two Lengths Handicap, Members.
Four Lengths Handicap (open to
Boys 14 years of age and under).
Two Lengths Ladies' Team Race.
Teams of five to be selected.
Two Lengths Blindfold Race.
Mixed Nomination Race. Entries
by card. Open to the Colony. Con-
ditions on night of Fete.One Length Breast Stroke for
Ladies.
Water Polo.
No Entrance Fees for Events.R. C. WITCHELL,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

September 21, 1920, at 10.30 p.m.,
at No. 2, Carnarvon Villa,
Carnarvon Road, Kowloon.HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
therein contained,including:—
Large Teak Sideboard (Mirror Back),
Cabinet (Plate Glass Shelves), Arm-
chairs and Sofa, &c., Double Bedstead,
Wardrobe, Toilet Table, &c., Mahogany
Chest-of-drawers, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
On view from 9 a.m. day of sale.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 14, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

ON
TUESDAY,September 21, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
One 12 bore Sporting Gun
by Jeffrey Co. London.With Accessories & Case (Good as new).
And
One 16 bore Sporting Gun by
Remington with case, &c.
Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1920.G. R.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,MONDAY,
the 18th October, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
within the Chamber, at Naval Depot,
Kowloon.H.M.S. "SANDPIPER,"
Length between perpendiculars 100 ft.
Breadth, extreme 29 "(Flat keel to upper)
Depth in hold (side of Upper Deck) 5 1/2 ft.
(planing sandalwood)Tonnage according to British Rules tons
Gross tons
Net tons
Nominal Displacement tons
As mean draught 2 ft. 0 1/2 in.Built: When 1908
By Whom In Sections by Fairweather & Co.Materials of Construction:—
Wood: Deck Sheathing, Fittings in
Cabin, Messes, &c.
Iron: Deck Fittings, &c.
Steel: Hull, Bulkhead, Fittings, &c.Decks, names of:—
Main, Hold and Battery Decks.

Armour:—Nil.

As she now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the Ship may be seen at the Office
of the Naval Store Officer, M. M. Dock-
yard, Hongkong, and structural
and other particulars can be obtained from
the Chief Constructor, H. M. Dockyard,
Hongkong.The Vessel will be open to inspection
from the 15th Sept. to the day of sale
inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m.
and 4 p.m. Inspecting orders can be
obtained with full Particulars and
Conditions of Sale on application to the
Auctioneers.On presenting this order to the Pier
Master in the Dockyard the person
named thereon will be conveyed to and
from the Ship. The Ship may not be
boarded from a private boat.HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 14, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

POSITION WANTED.

BRITISH RETURNED MAN,
aged 23 desires position in Hong-
kong. Has had engineering experience.
Moderate salary to start. Apply Box
1228, c/o "China Mail."WANTED IMMEDIATELY OR
THE NEAR FUTURE a furnish-
ed apartment or house in a desirable
neighbourhood. Willing to pay a good
price to anyone who desires his place
to be well looked after by a responsible
party. Apply P. O. Box No. 5.

TO LET.

TO LET:—During October, NEW
THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN
FLATS in Kowloon, facing Cornation
Road (Nathan Road Extension), fifteen
minutes by Rickshaw from Hongkong
Ferry, and five minutes walk from
Yanmat Ferry. This property can be
let as eleven self-contained houses each
with nine living rooms and adequate
kitchens, baths and servants rooms or
as separate three roomed flats. The
rooms are large and cool, facing east
with an open prospect. Very moderate
rental. Apply J. CARR, Architect
& Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road Central.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY established
ourselves as Consulting En-
gineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY,

c/o UNION ENGINEERS CO. LTD.
13, Charter Road.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty
Cents per Share has been de-
clared for the half-year ending 30th
June, 1920.Such Interim Dividend will be pay-
able on and after FRIDAY, 17th
September, 1920, at the Offices of the
Company, where shareholders are
requested to apply for Warrants.The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from 8th
to 18th September, 1920, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING of Shareholders in the above
Company will be held at the Com-
pany's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert
Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
21st day of September, 1920, at 12.30
o'clock in the afternoon for the pur-
pose of presenting the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts
to 31st July, 1920.THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 7th
to 21st September, 1920, both days
inclusive.By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 1, 1920.DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.THE ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company
will be held at the Company's Offices
at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th
inst. 1920.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
17th to 25th instant, both days
inclusive.DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 2, 1920.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOKS AND GLOBES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 15, Wyndham St.Six "WALLA WALLA" BOATS are
at Blake Pier for your service.
Phone 3510.

JUST ARRIVED

1921 MODEL

O. K. UNION
MOTOR CYCLE

2 1/2 Horse Power.

Belt drive with Magneto
attached Flywheel.

EASY TO START

Inspections invited.

TANG LLUY & CO.

66, Connaught Road,
(Central)

HONGKONG.

SEA MONSTERS.

HORRORS OF THE DEPTHS.

STRANGE DENIZENS OF TROPICAL
SEAS.Silly seasons and sea serpents have
both gone out of fashion. But why
worry about sea serpents when there
are real sea beasts which, both in
point of size and general grue-
some-ness, can give points and a
beating to any mere snake like
monster of the deep?Do you remember Frank Bullens'
best known book "The Cruise of the
Cachalot," and the description there-
in of the fight between the sperm
whale and the giant cuttle which the
hero of the story saw off Sumatra on
a moonlit night?I once asked Bullen whether the
fight was fact, says Mr. T. C. Bridges.
"Founded on fact," he answered.From remains found inside sperm
whales I feel sure that decapods
exist larger than any yet recorded."
He went on to say that the gigantic
sperm whale lives mainly upon cuttle-
fish and that these must be large and
plentiful in order to provide food for
such huge creatures.If they are larger than those
already known to naturalists these
horrors of the depths must indeed be
monstrous. Years ago the French
corvette, Alcyon, cruising between
Tenerife and Madeira, came upon a
cuttle on the surface. The creature
was 50 feet in length, and that with-
out counting its eight vast arms,
arms which someone has described as
"supple as leather, strong as steel,
and cold as death."The crew harpooned the creature,
but as the harpoon would not hold
in its gelatinous flesh, they got a rope
around it. This cut right through
the body, and only the tail part was
secured. They reckoned the crea-
ture's weight to be about 4,000
pounds.In 1874 a huge calamary or squid
was caught in a net in Logie Bay,
Newfoundland. Its arms were each
24 feet in length. But this was a
mere infant compared with the
creature part of which was washed
ashore on the Atlantic beach of
Florida, not far from Saint Augustine.The one arm left was 40 feet in
length and the remains were es-
timated to weigh five tons.Alive this monstrous beast must
have had a full stretch of over one
hundred feet.The octopus is sometimes called
the devil fish. The name really
belongs to the eagle ray found in
almost all tropical seas. Imagine a
skate the size of a very large dining-
room carpet and weighing a ton.
Make it ink black above, snow white
beneath. Provide it with a long and
terribly powerful whip like tail and
a huge mouth with pavement like
teeth. Then you can in some degree
picture the real devil fish.This creature has a strange habit
of leaping six feet or more clean out
of water, falling again with a crash
like the report of a heavy gun. Its
strength is incredible. One harpooned
in Pensacola Harbour towed fourteen
boats for a long time before it could
be lanced.Sharks grow to a tremendous size.
Rondelet's shark, for instance, which
is an inhabitant of tropical seas,
attains a length of forty feet. The
great basking shark is even longer.A young fish of this species brought
to England and set up is seventeen
feet in length. Full grown this
shark may measure fifty feet and
weigh a ton.Saw fish have been killed thirty
feet in length, and it is not for a
moment to be supposed that we have
connected with the Spartacists.Along with his five brothers he offer-
ed in July last year, to take his place
in the dock before an Allied tribunal
in place of his father.

NOTICES.



The most delightful holiday of all is
spent on a
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
with Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-
Archer 3-speed gear for you have
full command of your own time and
movements, with a confidence which
no ordinary bicycle can give.

RALEIGH CYCLE Co., Ltd.
Nottingham, England.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

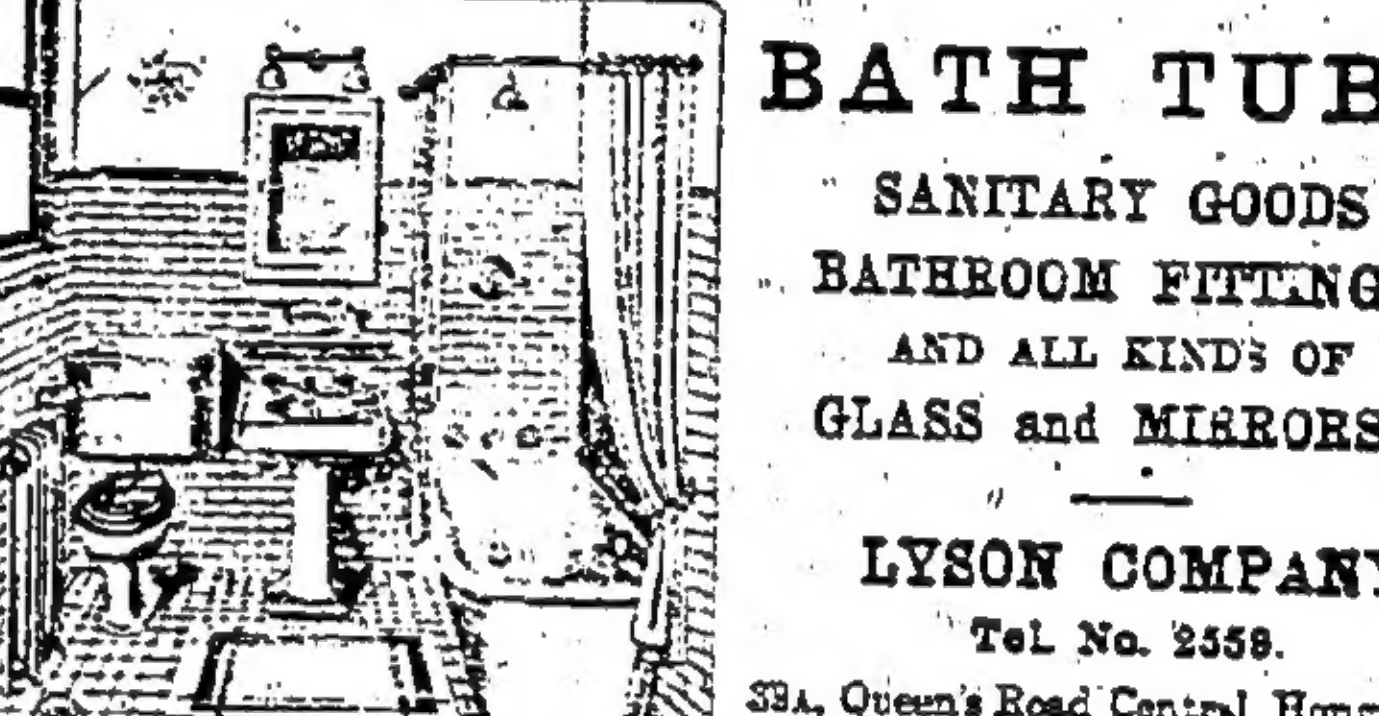
We Keep the Finest.
Stocks Complete.

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Paper Merchants
Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.
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LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.


BATH TUBS.
SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS AND MIRRORS.
LYSON COMPANY,
Tel. No. 2559.
33A, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

KAISER'S SON'S SUICIDE.

MIND DERANGED.

THE POTSDAM TRAGEDY.

Latest details of the suicide of
Prince Joachim, the ex-Kaiser's
youngest son, which occurred at
Potsdam on July 19, show that he
was found lying unconscious on the
floor of his bedroom in the Villa
Liegwitz. He had shot himself in
the chest with a revolver, the bullet
piercing a lung.Prince Eitel Friedrich was sum-
moned immediately, and Prince
Joachim was removed to a neigh-
bouring hospital. The ex-Kaiser
and other near relatives were in-
formed.The Prince died at 10 o'clock on
the following morning after regain-
ing consciousness, but without
making any statement as to the
motive for the deed.The Prince's mind, which was
affected by the revolution, was still
more seriously deranged by discus-
sions on the settlement of the Hohen-
zollern property between the Crown
and the Prussian State, and by his
troubled marital affairs.His wife left him a year ago, and
the question of a divorce had recently
become acute.—Reuter.The ex-Kaiser, says an Exchange
message, has ordered the court to go
into deep mourning for six months.

THE DEATH OF THE KAISER.

Joachim was the sixth son of the
Kaiser. He was born in 1890, and
married on March 11, 1916, Princess
Marie Auguste of Anhalt, sister of
the ex-Duke Joachim of Anhalt."He was tall and slender," says
Mr. Davis, the Kaiser's American
dentist, in his book of palace reminis-
cences, "and would have been very
good-looking but for a receding chin,
which was very pronounced."In the way of affronting public
opinion he was not behind others of
the Hohenzollern line.As late as April of last year, while
Germany was still in the grasp of
the blockade, he was reported to be
gambling heavily at Camplione, in
Italy. Shortly afterwards he purchased
a villa near Lugano for \$20,000, the
greater portion of the money coming
from his winnings at roulette, as he
had little money in his possession
when he arrived from Berlin.

WON THE IRON CROSS.

He was the only son of the Kaiser
who ever was near enough the front
to get hurt. While on the Russian
front he was slightly wounded in the
thigh, and the incident was of course
made the utmost of. He was ac-
claimed a hero by the German Press,
and received the Iron Cross of the
first class.In the early part of last year he
was mixed up in mysterious intrigues
at Munich, and was even said to be
connected with the Spartacists.Along with his five brothers he offer-
ed in July last year, to take his place
in the dock before an Allied tribunal
in place of his father.

NEW SAILING SHIP ERA.

QUESTION OF PROFITS.

TRANSPORT OF AUSTRALIAN
COAL TO NORWAY."The Norwegian Mercantile and
Shipping Gazette" recently discus-
ses the prospects of sailings ships if the
scarcity and high prices of coal and
freight are to continue. Though the amount
of Norwegian sail vessels was con-
siderably reduced during the war, the
sail tonnage of Norway is still a great
factor, and now a very good factor
too, because the running of sailing
ships is so much cheaper than that
of steamships.Even before the war Norwegian
owners and captains understood how
to earn very good profits with their
sailing vessels, especially with those
big iron and steel full-riggers they use
in long distance waters. Now sailing
vessels will no doubt do well in the
timber trade from Canada or the
Mexican Gulf to Europe or to South
America, returning to the north with
corn or ore.Sailing ships will again
be able to carry guano from Chile
timber from the Baltic and Norway in
the south, oil in cases from America,
timber or corn from the West coast
of America, grain from Australia, and
many other kinds of goods.Also in regard to coal cargoes,
particularly when the distance is
great, sailing ships will have advan-
tages in that they need no bunkers.
Great quantities of coal have already
been shipped by sailing vessels from
North America to South America, but
also several coal freights have now
been fixed by sailing ships for Europe
and Africa in the trade from South
America and Australia to Northern
Europe will sailing vessels be ex-
cellent. While the steamers must have
a considerable quantity of coal
bunkers to cover the long distance
and from these countries, the sailing
ships can dispose of their whole hold
for cargo. Of course, the steamers
will perform the voyage more quickly
than the sailing ships, but the latter
will, in view of the present high coal
prices, do better with respect to cost
fit, as a sailing ship will use only one
or two months' time more than a
steamer.If Norway is obliged to take
from Australia it must be in the in-
terest of the importers to use sail-
ing ships for the transport. Thereby
more extensive steamship tonnage
which eats up so much coal on the
way will be avoided. The paper
states in this connection that a Nor-
wegian steamer on the voyage from
Narvik, N.S.W., to England, sailed
three places in order to bunker.
The voyage lasted 72 days, and the
steamer used 2,400 tons of coal for
the trip. A sailing ship will do the trip in
120 days.

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED.

"ST. MARGARET" JERSEYS,

JERSEY SUITS, AND KILTIES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

IN ALL SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BIRTHS.

ATZ.—On September 8, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Katz, a son.

MARSDEN.—On September 8, 1920, at Shanghai, to Helen, wife of Claude Eric David Marsden, a son.

BAILEY.—On September 8, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Bailey, a son.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1920.

POLAND, RUSSIA, AND US.

There were three eastern boundaries to Poland, the original one before the partition of 1772, the one arranged by the Allies after defeating Germany, and the fluctuating one which moved eastward and then westward with the tide of battle, after Poland, relying on the secret encouragement of people who have not been punished for it yet, invaded Russia, and after she was driven back by a freshly united Russian army. When last clearly marked, the moving boundary was very near that set up by the Allies, and Poland, disillusioned, was suing Moscow for an armistice and peace negotiations, against the wish of France and of a small minority of interested parties at home. Poland, officially advised by England to make peace, delayed a long time, as *The Times* correspondent at Warsaw has noted, the hope of intervening military successes. A new Polish Cabinet is to be formed before the right thing was done. The French have been insisting on a general conference in London, to include the double between Poland and Russia, knowing that the latter will use this. Russia has signified willingness to attend a conference in London, to arrange with the Allies, but with Poland, a recent independent aggressor, she prefers to settle separately. The Bolshevik delegates for reopening trade again in London, and the signs that Lloyd George is to have, may, and overcome the little of Churchillian that prefer peace with our late-charm-Allies. Incidentally, no more of the crooked of such modern politics could be named than that given by Lord Grey's letter to Lord Cecil, published during the

last week of July. Viscount Grey points out that while the League of Nations was denied a right to intervene and prevent war between Russia and Poland, on the plea, publicly and widely spread, and repeated over here, that the Russo-Polish conflict was "not a new war," but a war older than the League, whereas a section of our Cabinet was lately pretending that we were bound, "under the Covenant," to give Poland assistance. The Covenant and the League are, of course, exactly the same age. French officers are still among the Poles, and presumably advising and helping them. We are in the dark yet as to whether all our own lads have cleared out of Russia and Poland; but they are quite clear at home now, and have definitely made up their minds, that there must be no military entanglement in the Polish filibustering affair. Any persistence therein may mean an indictment of the conspirators later on. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the Russians will see on which side their bread is buttered, and grant Poland, easy terms. It is only natural that they should feel bitter, and the more so because they are even less civilized than the rest of Europe is now; but if they have brains at all (and some of them conspicuously have) they will recognise that magnanimity will pay. If they are such terms as the bellicose Poles can honourably accept, so much the better all round, including our own chance of getting to work on reconstruction, and the elimination of our own militaristic reactionaries. Winston Churchill himself, in his extraordinary contributions to the *Sunday* papers, is fast cutting his own political throat. He has over-worked the Bolshevik bogy, and the people have begun to smile.

SUMMARY OFFENCES.

It is interesting to glance through that Summary Offences Ordinance No. 1 of 1845, so useful to the police, parts of which that suit are constantly brought to light (as in the shooting of an inoffensive dog) and parts of which are as constantly ignored. Take a cursory glance through it. There is no particular need for the "speed limit" we used to ask for, if paragraph seven of section three were honestly acted upon. Paragraph 13 would soon stop the fire-cracker nuisance, including the European offenders. Is section 4 now observed? It forbids the rough-dressing of stone, "within the city," for building

purposes. We don't see why it should be forbidden, but "it is the law," as they sometimes tell us. Who nowadays "keeps a light during the night," a light adrift to his house? (Para. 4 of section 6). Mendicancy is forbidden. We suppose the mendicants were more numerous and persistent than child hawkers, and that they have tired out the police. They were never more numerous than now. Then there is the section discovered by a contemporary, No. 13, forbidding "between sunset and 6 a.m." any noise whatever calculated to disturb, annoy, or interfere with the tranquillity or the quiet of the neighbours. That specially applies to Victoria, and probably does not cover Kowloon; but we dare bet that the police will never operate it against white folks, and that if they should try, we would soon have a howl that would result in the abolition of this ancient ordinance and the substitution of more up-to-date and reasonable laws. It would kill almost every Jazz dance.

We have already dealt with the clause permitting the destruction of dogs, when discussing the murder of "Jinks."

Section 22 is a great convenience to the police, but is often misused. Many a man carries a walking-stick that would be legally defined a "bludgeon," and there are often men fined for carrying "instruments fit for unlawful purposes," such as chisels, which are fit and necessary for lawful purposes, and we do not think they often prove "intent to use the same for any such unlawful purpose." With strict justice, instead of the usual local presumption against the accused, it would be hard to get a conviction under that clause.

We may return to this old-fashioned ordinance again. Meanwhile, others should study it in the light of our suggestion that it ought to be carefully revised. It is not at all like the crisp and sufficient Decalogue, which must not be altered a jot or a tittle.

NIGHT NOISES OF KOWLOON.

Kowloon is stirred to its depths. Allegations have been made, in print, that some people are too noisy, and the "some people" have retorted that the allegations, as it were, are the worst offenders. "Thou singest," leads on, like a lesson in grammar, to "thou juzzest." The man who objects to a chorus at 10.30 enjoys a dance at his own place so much that he encourages his guests to keep it up all night and even to break the Sabbath. He invokes the aid of the police, but like the priests of Baal, he calleth in vain. He is for establishing a deadly silence throughout Kowloon from sunset to six a.m. Presumably he promises not to snore. The letters pour in. It is hard to see the point of some. The uninstructed outsider wonders what they are getting at, and the redactional headline or footnote is no help to understanding. It seems they are taking sides, and there is like to be civil war in Kowloon. *The China Mail* is appointing a War Correspondent. You may expect soon to read "specials" like this:

Kowloon Front, Wednesday night.

The Second Division of the Jazz Army, well equipped with demibricks, deployed after dinner. Casualties were one dog, and two window panes. A reconnaissance party of the comic chorus Force fell back in good order.

Thursday morning (By Telegraph).

Jazz wireless propaganda has discovered an Ordinance passed console Adamo. Great sensation in the Police division.

Later. With lungs like blacksmith's bellows, a subaltern of the Choral Division is doing heavy damage on the Jazz left wing with "There's a long, long trail." Sniping with kazooks is going on. Decidedly, life cannot be flat just now in flatland.

STEAMER REPAIRED.

"THE KIYO MARU."

REGULAR SCHEDULE RESUMED.

The local office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is just in receipt of advice from its Home Office to the effect that the s.s. "Kiyo Maru" which met with an accident in Japan waters some few months ago has been repaired and will again resume her run and is scheduled to leave this port for South America via usual ports of call on January 10, 1921, as per regular schedule.

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all Ships flying the call flag "ZED."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The following approaching weddings are announced: Mr. Gustave Kuntz, milk inspector, Shanghai, to Miss M. C. Preser, of York from Versailles, Mr. P. J. Lobo to Miss B. Hyndman.

The Local Manager of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared an interim dividend for the half year at the rate of 16 per cent per annum less tax.

The friends of Mr. G. Franklin Nightingale, headmaster of Kowloon British School, will regret to hear that he is lying ill in Japan, suffering from a serious nervous breakdown. Mr. A. O. Brown is temporarily acting as Headmaster.

According to a Rome message to Tokyo the Italian battleship "Roma" will Prince Arnone, the second Honorary Duke of Aosta, aboard, having just accomplished a visit to Brazil, has been instructed to proceed to the Far East to visit China and probably Japan.

A male Chinese, aged 41 years, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen, alleged to have been inflicted by a fisherman in the course of a fight over some money. The patient's condition is considered serious. The assailant has not been arrested.

The older residents of Bangkok regretted to learn of the death of Mr. Joshua Tyson, who passed away at Lampong on the 15th August, at the age of 54. The deceased, who was a native of Victoria, Australia, came to Bangkok in 1897 in charge of a number of horses for the Royal Stables and he was for some time afterwards engaged as riding instructor for the cavalry.

The recent extreme heat, acting on an enfeebled constitution, caused the death of Professor Vallance on September 2, at Hankow. Mr. Vallance was a man of good education and belonged to a well-known Edinburgh family. He came to Shanghai some ten years ago as member of an opera company, which he left and later went on to Hankow where he established himself as a music master and pianist at entertainments.

The *Scientific American* of New York is offering \$5,000 for the best essay of 3,000 words explaining the Einstein theory. All essays must be in English and written as simply, lucidly and non-technically as possible. They must be typewritten and must reach the office of the *Scientific American*, 233, Broadway, New York, by November 1, 1920. The right is reserved to divide the prize between two contestants if in the opinion of the judges the best two essays are of equal merit.

Six United States destroyers drew up at the loading plant of the Associated Oil Company at San Francisco recently with orders to commandeer the plant and seize 500,000 gallons of fuel oil for their own use following a contest over the price of the fuel between the navy and the company. Navy authorities announced they were taking the oil at the navy's own price of \$1.72 barrel. The oil company was told to return to court action if it wished to obtain its own price, which ranged around \$2. The commanders of the vessels were ordered to use all means within the navy's power to obtain the oil. When the vessels berthed at the company's wharf the company after a brief parley, connected the vessels tanks.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

FINES NO PUNISHMENT.

ONLY WAY TO SUSPEND LICENCE.

Men who can afford to own and drive a motor-car can afford and are ready to come into court and pay a fine, therefore it is useless to impose a fine. The only way to stop these violations is to suspend the licence of the owner or if he is brought to court two or three times he should be sent to jail," said Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, in passing sentence on W. G. Hoffmann, who had been found guilty of "improperly" driving a motor-car. The Court, said Commissioner Schuhl, was going to do everything in its power to prevent breaches of traffic regulations, especially regarding speeding. It was dangerous to the public. The accused's licence would therefore be revoked for one month and he would pay the costs of the prosecution. Mr. Schuhl instructed the clerk to send certified copies of the judgment to the traffic departments of the international and French Settlements as well as the Chinese. Accused was then warned by Commissioner Schuhl that if he comes into Court again it may not result in just a fine of suspension but a jail sentence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY WAS TOO PROMPT.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Dear Sir,—Much has been published in our Local Papers relative to the Hongkong Telephone Service, and I should like to bring to your notice a little incident which occurred this afternoon, and which I consider takes some beating.

I rang up Central, and before I could give the number a sweet voice came over the wire. "Engaged." It may be of course, that the fair damsel who answered the call, was thinking over her love affairs—don't you think the public may be freed from having to listen to private affairs of others?

Enclosing my card,—Yours, "FEDUP."

Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1920.

NIGHT NOISES OF KOWLOON.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will publish a few remarks on the nuisances referred to by "Ferryman" in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and answered by "Stentor" in your paper of 13th instant.

I should like to state definitely that I am in no way interested. I have myself lived in the locality for more than twelve months, and although admitting that occasions have arisen where music has been carried to an excess, I am inclined to agree with "Stentor" that the Filipino Bands and Dancing Nuisances certainly constitute the greatest examples where interference would have been of public service.

Ferryman's friend's remark about throwing half bricks at dumb animals is certainly a case where the Police should be brought in. Only quite recently heated articles have been written in the local papers about the drastic treatment of dogs between the hours of sunset and 6 a.m.

"BARABAR."

Kowloon, Sept. 15, 1920.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—As a lover of music, I was much interested in a Contemporary's Kowloon Notes of September 10, and have been wondering since if any readers can give me any information on one point. I see the Contributor mentions a piece of music entitled "Jadda"; is this the same piece as that our dear old friend of my youth—Eheu fugaces—"When the moonbeams fall on Jadda's hill."

Apologising, dear sir, for trespassing on your space,

MUSICUS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—I noticed in "Ferryman's" notes in the issue of a contemporary dated 10th instant the term "Barracking" appears. The Lexicographer Jenkinson gives in his admirable and, alas, little known tome, the following explanation—"Barracking is a process in vogue among the military by which articles of furniture are dragged rapidly to and fro, thereby creating a great noise."

Can any of your readers throw any light on this explanation, as it appears to me to cast an entirely erroneous slur upon our gallant defenders.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"FEDUP."

Kowloon, Sept. 15, 1920.

THE V.R.C.

FINAL FETE TO-NIGHT.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The last of a series of night aquatic fetes arranged by the V.R.C. is advertised for to-night at 9 o'clock.

Some very interesting events are included in the advertised programme, and some keen tussles are anticipated, especially in the six lengths Challenge Race and the Water Polo.

If the weather holds good, a record attendance is assured.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs have announced their intention of being present, and it is anticipated that H.E. Major-General Ventris and Commodore Bowden Smith will also extend their patronage to the fete.

The following is the advertised programme—

Two Lengths Team Race, Navy and Army.

Six Lengths Challenge Race, J. Johnston, D. Lyon and D. Laing and F. M. Rosa Pereira (the first and second in the heat raced at 5.30 on Monday by W. Taylor, D. Laing, and F. M. Rosa Pereira. D. Jack did not swim).

Mixed Hand Dive. Sealed Handicap.

Four Lengths Handicap, Members. Boys 14 years of age and under.

Two Lengths Ladies' Team Race. Teams of five to be selected.

Two Lengths Blindfold Race. Mixed Nomination Race. Entries by card. Open to the Colony. Commencement at eight o'clock.

One Length Breast Stroke for Ladies.

Water Polo.

DAIRY FARM CHARGED.

ALLEGED ADULTERATED MILK.

POLICE COURT PROSECUTION FAILS.

Before Magistrate Dyer Bail this morning, the Dairy Farm, Inc., and Cold Storage Co., were charged, at the instance of Sanitary Inspector Lee, with unlawfully selling at their Kowloon Branch, No. 38, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on August 19, adulterated fresh cow's milk.

Mr. M. H. Turner appeared for the defence and pleaded "not guilty." Dr. Woodman, who watched the proceedings in the interest of the Sanitary Department.

Inspector Lee, in the witness box, said that about 10.45 a.m., on August 19, acting on the instructions of the A.M.O.H., he went to No. 38, Nathan Road, the Kowloon Branch of the Dairy Farm, Inc., and Cold Storage Co., to take samples of their fresh cow's milk. He was accompanied by Sanitary Inspector Haig and a Chinese interpreter.

Witness purchased three bottles of milk at 12 cents per bottle. The bottles were sealed with the Company's seal. Witness asked the representative of the firm to procure two large tumblers and a spoon. When these were produced, he explained to the firm's representative that he was going to take samples of the milk for analysis. He then asked the man to open two of the bottles and mix the milk in the tumblers. During the mixing a quantity of the milk spilled on the counter. Consequently witness asked that the third bottle be opened and its contents mixed with the other milk in the tumblers. The method of mixing, said witness, was to pour the milk from one tumbler into another, and stir it with the spoon. After the three bottles, had been washed with sand and water in his presence and put upside down on the counter for five minutes to drain, witness explained the procedure to the man, who expressed himself as satisfied. Witness then poured the milk back into the bottles and corked, sealed, and labeled them. Witness gave one of the bottles to the firm's representative, one to Inspector Haig to take to the Government Analyst to be analysed, and one he retained.

Replying to Mr. Turner, witness said that he did not have the bottles in Court, as he was unable to purchase them.

Mr. Turner produced a tumbler and asked the witness if it was the same size as the ones he used to take samples of the milk. Witness replied that it was smaller.

Mr. Turner then produced a small milk bottle and asked the witness if it was the same size as the ones sold to him.

The witness: Yes. Mr. Turner then asked his Worship's permission to have the bottle filled with water, as he would like to show the Court how much the bottle held.

When the bottle was filled, Counsel poured its contents into the tumbler, filling it to an inch from the brim. He then asked the witness if the tumblers he used were that full after the contents of one bottle of milk had been poured into each of them. The witness replied in the negative. He said that there were spaces of about two inches from the brim in each tumbler.

Mr. Turner said that the largest tumblers the witness could ever find in the Kowloon branch of the Company was the size of the one produced in Court.

Replying to further questions, the witness said that the man in the Kowloon Depot poured the milk into the tumblers. He thought he poured two bottles at the same time, but he was not sure. When the milk had been poured into the tumblers, one and a half bottle into each, there was still a space of about half an inch from the brim left in each tumbler. After the milk had been poured into the tumblers, witness laid the contents of the tumblers mixed by pouring from one glass to another, filling them as near to the brim as possible. This was done at least four times before the milk was poured back into the bottles.

The Magistrate: You did not pour all the contents of one tumbler into the other?—No.

Replying to Mr. Turner, the witness said that this was the first time he had taken samples of milk for analysis, but he had previously been told by Dr. Woodman what to do, but not how many times the milk should be mixed. Witness admitted that he at first asked the man in charge for a jug as he did not think the tumblers large enough.

By the Magistrate: The spoon was used to stir the milk after each pouring. He stirred the full glass. When pouring back into the bottles, one glass was emptied at a time.

Inspector Haig said that he accompanied the last witness to the Kowloon Depot. He watched the proceedings. After the milk had been poured back into the bottles, and corked, he cut the cork and helped to seal the bottles. He saw Inspector Lee take his bottle of milk back to the office. Witness also took his there. The third bottle was left in the care of the attendant at the Depot. Witness afterwards took his bottle to the Government Analyst, and handed it to him personally.

Mr. R. Dovey, the Government Analyst, was then called. He said

that on the afternoon of August 19, he received a bottle of milk from Inspector Haig. It was sealed with the Sanitary Department's seal. He analysed the milk and found it to contain 88 per cent of water, and 8.37 per cent of non-solid fats. In genuine milk there should be 85 per cent of non-solid fats. Consequently, he certified that the sample contained 1.6 per cent of added water. Witness also found the sample to contain 2.25 per cent of milk fat. Genuine milk should contain not less than 3 per cent. On that ground he certified that 25 per cent of milk fat had been abstracted from the sample.

Mr. Turner: Do you think the method Inspector Lee employed a fair way of mixing the milk for taking samples?—It is not satisfactory.

Witness added that personally he thought that the whole of the milk should have been mixed in one vessel.

Mr. Turner: Do you know Mr. Makeham, the milk tester of the Dairy Farm?—No.

Do you think if he tested his milk according to the instructions contained in this book "Dairy Chemistry" by Richmond, the test is correct?—If properly done, yes.

Mr. Makeham has been testing milk for the last 25 years, so I presume he knows his job?—Yes.

Mr. Turner then proceeded to explain Mr. Makeham's method, and the witness said that that was the correct way.

Mr. Turner: I will compare, if I may, Mr. Makeham's reading of the sample with yours. In the specific gravity, your reading is 1.0311, and Mr. Makeham's 1.0315. I think you will agree with me that the readings are very slightly different?—There is a little over 1 per cent difference.

Mr. Turner: Is it a fact that the higher the gravity, the less the fat and vice versa?—Yes.

Mr. Turner: In his sample, Mr. Makeham found 3.50 per cent of fat, and you 2.25 per cent. Mr. Makeham also found the total amount of non-solid fats to be 8.78 and water 87.62. Does not the difference in the percentage of fat indicate bad mixing of the milk?—Yes, it certainly supports that idea, in view of the fact that gravity is almost identical.

Mr. Turner: I understand that the third bottle of sample had burst?—Yes.

If we had that third bottle, it is quite possible to find something in between?—Yes, it would definitely decide if the mixing was bad or not.

Mr. Dovey told the Magistrate that it was a legal point that samples should be mixed and taken from one container for sub-division. In this case there were two.

Mr. Turner said that it would not be necessary for him to call his witness if his Worship were satisfied that the milk was not properly mixed, and that that accounted for the difference in the samples. However, the matter was one of great importance to the Dairy Farm, who did not want the impression to go about that they were adulterating their milk. He was prepared to go to the bottom of the matter if required in order to clear the good name the Company had earned up to the present. If necessary, he would call witnesses to trace every movement of the milk from the time it left the cow to the time it got to the Kowloon Depot.

The Magistrate said he would like to hear Mr. Makeham.

In the witness box, Mr. Makeham said that he had been milk tester for the Dairy Farm for over 20 years. He had studied for three months in a Government College in Australia, and did his testing in accordance with the book on Dairy Chemistry by Richmond. At 6 p.m., on August 19, he was given a bottle of milk and asked to analyse it. He put it in the ice box, and analysed it on the following morning.

Replying to Mr. Turner, the witness explained his method, which was identical with the method explained in the book on Dairy Chemistry.

The witness said that he had used that method for some years now.

Mr. Turner: The result of your test was 1.0315 specific gravity, 3.63 milk fat, 9.78 non-solid fats, and 87.62 water?—Yes.

Witness added that he thought that was good milk. He tested milk almost daily.

By Mr. Turner: The average percentage of milk fat was 3.6 per cent, for the past six months. In only two isolated cases a long time ago did he get milk fat below 3 per cent, and that was in milk from individual cows.

Mr. Turner: Is it not a fact that milk is generally poorer in Autumn, just after the summer month?—Yes.

Witness also stated that owing to the small percentage of butter fat in the milk, he expected a lower gravity than was obtained.

By Dr. Woodman: Witness did not test his instruments on their arrival from England.

Dr. Woodman explained that the reason he asked the question was because these instruments were sometimes "triflingly" incorrect "on arrival from England."

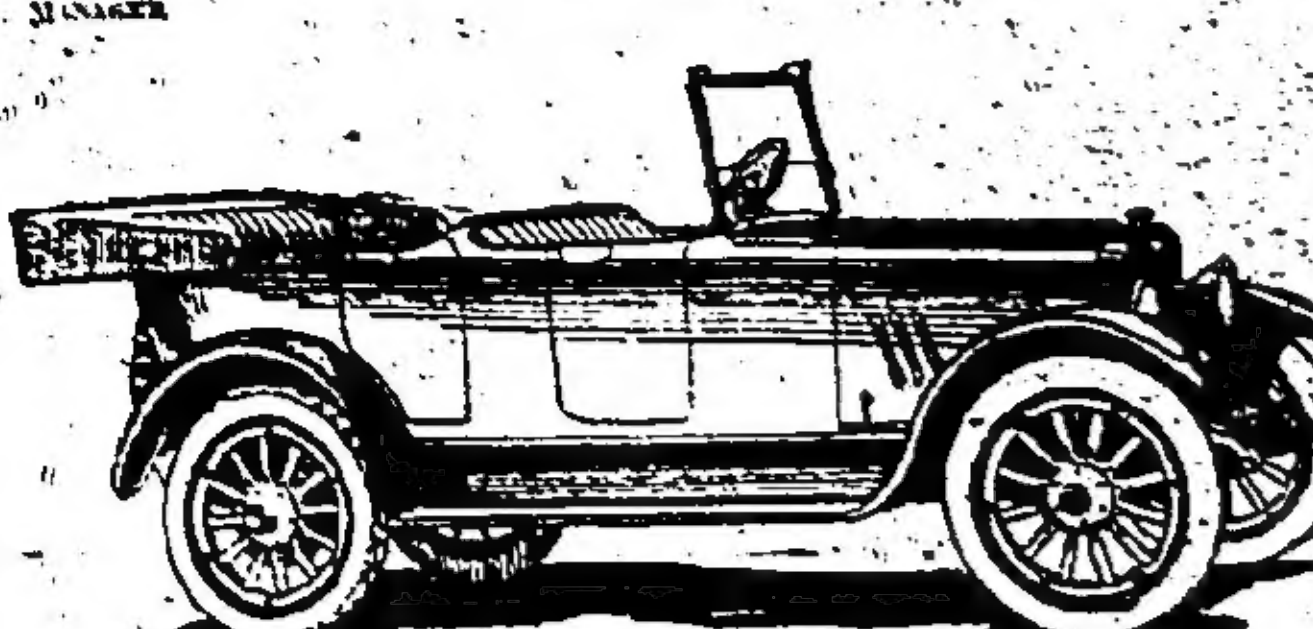
Mr. Turner said that he was willing to submit the Dairy Farm's instruments to Mr. Dovey to be tested.

The Magistrate offered to remand the case for the purpose.

Mr. Turner said that that procedure would be right if his Worship thought that the milk was properly mixed, but

(Continued on Page 5.)

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
53-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

INSURGENTS SUFFER THREE DEFEATS.

MURDERER EXECUTED.

LONDON, September 13.

The Civil Commissioner of Baghdad, telegraphing on Sept. 9, states that Captain Lloyd who was captured by the Arabs has been released. A War Office Mesopotamia communique reports that black house construction is continuing in the face of consistent sniping which is causing slight casualties. Small bands of insurgents made nocturnal attacks on the black houses on the Baghdad-Fuljah railway.

The column which left Baghdad on Sept. 6 advanced without opposition over fifty miles to Abujirah when it met and forced back insurgents estimated at 600 strong to the Morat canal from where they were put out of action by cavalry. The insurgents retired towards Sharaban, where the column arrived on September 10, and executed a fine of rifles from the hostile inhabitants. One of the murderers of Captain Buchanan was tried and executed. In the meantime 300 insurgents attacked a post to the left of Abujirah but were scattered by the timely appearance of an aeroplane which bombed and machine-gunned them. Determined insurgents made an attack on the railway station at Samarra on Sept. 11 but were repulsed after nine hours.

ROLLS ROYCE CARS.

WAR OFFICE REQUIREMENTS RECEIVE PREFERENCE.

LONDON, September 13.

With regard to the statements that the Government is buying Rolls Royce cars and that the Rolls Royce Company is consequently asking private purchasers to agree to postponement in delivery, the War Office points out that the purchase of Rolls Royce chassis is necessitated by circumstances in Mesopotamia where the British armoured cars are being rapidly worn out and require immediate replacement. In view of the situation in Mesopotamia and the protection of British detachments and women and children it is thought prospective buyers of Rolls Royces would not object to a short postponement in delivery.

IRISH PROBLEMS.

AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY.

LONDON, September 13.

An additional assistant to the Under Secretary for Ireland is about to be appointed with an office in Belfast who will deal with all problems arising in the six counties of Ulster.

Announcement will shortly be made in reference to the enrolment of well-disposed citizens to assist.

ITALIAN CRISIS.

WORKERS APPARENTLY CALMING DOWN.

SOLUTION SOUGHT.

LONDON, September 14.

A message from Milan states that the Italian workers are apparently calming down in consequence of the defeat of the Extremists, who urged the immediate commandeering of the factories throughout the country. Meanwhile the Labour Federation, who have undertaken to conduct their affairs, have approached the metal workers with a view to finding a solution. The Federation *inter alia* favours syndical control.

LORD MILNER.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, September 13.

Nothing is known at the Colonial Office confirming the report of the retirement of Lord Milner the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

BARON MURRAY DEAD.

SERVICE IN THE CHINA WAR.

LONDON, September 15.

The death is announced of Baron Murray of Elibank, who served on H.M.S. "Cambrian" during the China War, receiving the medal and Taku clasp. He retired from the Navy in 1870 with the rank of Commander.

DAIRY FARM CHARGED.

(Continued from page 4.)

they had it from Mr. Dovey that in his opinion it was not. He submitted that the Dairy Farm Company had no case to meet.

Dr. Woodman said that he was fairly certain that the prosecution would fail on a technical point, so he did not think it worth troubling to remand the case for the purpose of having the instruments tested.

The Magistrate said that he too had come to that conclusion.

Mr. Turner said that in that case he hoped that in dismissing the case, the Worship would say that he did not

think that the Dairy Farm had been adulterating their milk, and that the difference in the tests was due to bad mixing.

The Magistrate said that he had come to the conclusion that the samples should have been mixed and taken from the same container. It would have been better if the Inspector had mixed the milk in a can instead of the tumbler.

Dr. Woodman remarked that in future he would be careful to see that a jug was taken when samples were required.

In dismissing the case, the Magistrate remarked that he thought it advisable that the Dairy Farm Company have their instruments tested.

Mr. Turner promised to submit them to Mr. Dovey.

CHINESE HOSTILITIES.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Peace between the North and the South is near, although no definite date can yet be announced, according to Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, an Administrative Director and Minister of the Military Government. As soon as the question of law is settled, everything can be easily arranged. What the Military Government asks is that all its previous acts and laws will be recognized as effective.

CANTON QUIET.

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Military Governor, through his Chief of Staff, communicates the following:

According to the statement of a wounded enemy officer, a member of Hsiung Shao-in's staff who has been captured, Hsiung has been fatally wounded. Since the defeat at Ping-tam, the spirit of Hsiung's army division has become much lowered.

Colonel Ho Choy Kit of Shen Hung Ying's army division has again defeated a large detachment of the enemy at Lui-kung-ling.

Reports from Swatow state that the residents there are dissatisfied with the oppression of Chen Chiung-ming's rule, especially regarding the forced war contributions imposed on them.

The districts between Canton and Swatow are quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Kwangtiah," Captain C. Stewart, 1,536 tons, arrived this morning at 7.15 a.m. from Shanghai with 330 tons of cargo and 11 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Tain Maru," Capt. H. Kishira, 1,849.64 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Moji with 291 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Borneo Maru," Captain Hidana, 2,455.65 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Moji with 650 tons of paper and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Derwent," Captain Beaslie, sails for Saigon at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chaksang," Captain Courtney, sailed for Kobe at 3 p.m. to-day with 250 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Wingsang," Capt. Jowitt, sailed for Manila at 3 p.m. to-day with 2,100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Birmingham City," Capt. Murphy, sails for New York via Singapore at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tungshing," Captain Bateman, sailed for Shanghai via Swatow at noon to-day with 100 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Prosper," Norw., cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Devawongse," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Tain Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Bombay via Singapore at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Jeypore," British, cleared to-day and will sail for London via Singapore at daylight to-morrow.

The s.s. "Sipkiang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at noon to-morrow.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

All the bakers of the tea-houses in Canton are now very busy making moon cakes, because there is a great demand for them before mid-autumn festival.

The Canton vernacular press reports that in order that special vigilance may be maintained, Japanese merchants in Shamen are now keeping arms for their own protection in case of emergency.

Mr. Frank Koo, a secretary of the Boys' Division of the Hongkong Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and Mrs. T. S. Lai, a former student of the "Ting Light Girls' Seminary," were married in Canton yesterday.

KAISER'S COMPLAINT.

INTERNAL DECEPTION.

WHAT IS HE AFRAID OF?

Whatever the truth may be of the Emperor's personal responsibility for the war (and I am told that there are documentary proofs which he lives in dread of coming to light), everyone in Germany is opposed to the idea of his being brought to trial before a public tribunal.

This is one of the many side-lights on Germany in "An English Wife in Berlin" (Constable & Co. 18s. net). The English wife in this case is Evelyn, Princess Blucher, who was married in 1907 to Prince (then Count) Blucher, great-grandson of the famous Marshal Von Blucher. The diary carries us up to February, 1919. She paints a new picture of the ex-Kaiser, whom a friend saw at Amerongen in 1919.

Neither the Emperor nor the Emperor, he was told, would even mention the Crown Prince, but always change the subject at once when his name crops up.

He (the Emperor) complained most bitterly (that he was deceived and lied to from the outset of his reign, and especially throughout the war. His ministers never told him the truth, his military authorities never let him know how things really were, and the naval authorities quoted and stated absolutely fabricated figures).

He further complained that he was treated as a nonentity by the General Staff, sent out of the room when the telephone bell rang at headquarters, hustled backwards and forwards from East to West so as to keep him out of the way.

This informant also told the Princess that the Kaiser deeply regretted the death of Miss Cavell, and that the order for the execution had been given by a drunken General who was personally vindictive towards England.

The Emperor gave an order then that no woman was to be executed without his sanction.

Of the other royalties, the Princess writes, the Crown Princess is certainly the most popular in Germany at present. Many people say that if she plays the part cleverly, she may yet live to see her boy the Emperor of Germany.

TAKING IT EASY.

SCENE AT WHITEHALL.

Two lady clerks, enjoying cigarettes and reclining at ease on a couple of chairs each. This was a description of Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M.P., given to the Labour Exchange Inquiry Committee of what he saw on a recent visit to one of the Government Departments.

Mr. F. G. Bowers, Accountant-General to the Ministry of Labour: These ladies are no doubt among those to be discharged. (Laughter.)

The Committee is inquiring into the cost and administration of the exchange and in his evidence Mr. Bowers disclosed the fact that the Ministry of Labour carries on its duties in over 2,000 buildings. Mr. Bowers mentioned this as an illustration of the difficulty of giving the actual cost of a specific Government service.

TO-DAYS

ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, October 4th, at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zealand Street and Ice House Street, (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending Students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order,

D. K. BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (A FRENCH BANK)

Capital Paid-up and Surplus ... Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organisation of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS, SAVING ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, (HONGKONG BRANCH)

Queen's Buildings, 5, Charter Road.

TO-DAYS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR CYCLE with or without side car. MAKE, AGE, CONDITION and PRICE to Box No. 1222, c/o "China Mail."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. F. C. Koon, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

September 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at 2 Belvedere St. 10, Broadwood Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., therein contained.

Comprising—Hallstand, Side Tables, &c., Chester-Sofas and Armchairs with Spare Covers, Blackwood Desk, Cabinets, Stands, &c., Engravings and Pictures, Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, &c., Dining Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, Wall Plates, and Several Lots Chinese Porcelain, Dinner Service, Crochery and Glass Ware, Large Brass Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Deck, &c., by well-known local makers (good as new) Brass Fenders and Scuttlies, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils including—Enamelled Bath, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Pot Plants, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash.

On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "SADO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns & Kowloon Wharves & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out next by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Sept. 1920, will be subject to rent. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BORNEO MARU."

FROM JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 15th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1920.

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Distinctive AUTUMN MODELS



GOWNS

Costumes

Sports Garments

Mantles

Millinery

TRAVELLING

AND MOTOR

COATS

SPECIAL SHOW OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

FROM LONDON AND PARIS.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

AH MEN AND HING CHEONG

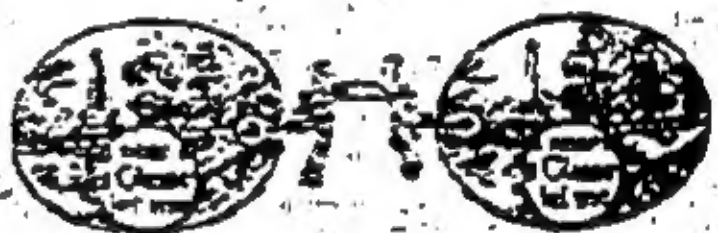
TAILORS

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS

have REMOVED to

No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY



ST. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
LENSES, ETC.
Optician in Charge—E. CHAN, Opt. D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

O. B. BEER

Produce of Manila.



Price per case

6 doz. Pints

\$18.00

duty extra.

Price per case

4 doz. Qts.

\$19.00

duty extra.

THE PREMIER BEER

Now on the Market.

Stocked by all the Leading Hotels & Clubs in the Colony.

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 122.

5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

SAILINGS:

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Mondays at 7 a.m.)
and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tsoo, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Via SUEZ OR PANAMA CANAL AT OWNER'S OPTION.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 20th September.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"Sailing on or about Middle Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "AFRICA"Sailing on or about 6th October.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, ETC.,

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 3rd October.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 7th November.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"Sailing on or about 19th October.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"Sailing on or about 30th October.

FOR JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"Sailing on or about 16th September.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"Sailing on or about 10th October.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading For SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with
transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDIA-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND AFRICA LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1112. 25, Wing Woe Street, Canton.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARUSaturday, 24th Sept.

ARGON MARUSaturday, 9th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban and
Cape Town via Singapore.

CANADA MARUTuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

GANGES MARUBeginning October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
service.

UNNAN MARUSaturday, 2nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to
New Zealand and Pacific Island.

KUNAJIRI MARUMonday, 27th September.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in
Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection
with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARUMonday, 27th September.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.

HONOLULU MARUMonday, 20th September.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

SUMATRA MARUMonday, 8th November.

JAPAN PORTS—(Call Shanghai unit Yokohama).

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have
excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-
gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf
near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARUTuesday, 21st September.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BORNEO MARUThursday, 23rd September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA-AUSTRIA MAIL S. S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & BANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING"Sailing Sept. 16th.

"VICTORIA"Sailing Oct. 1st.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 2207. 117, Cantonment Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

WETSHAIWEE, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN—Sailing Sept. 18, at Night
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN—Sailing Sept. 18, at Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN—Sailing Sept. 19, at Night
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW—Sailing Sept. 21, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK—Sailing Sept. 21, at Noon
SHANGHAI—Sailing Sept. 23, at NoonSHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 25. AGENTS.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

JAPAN PORTS.

Sept. 15.	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru.
16.	N. Y. K.	Sudo Maru.
17.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
18.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
19.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
21.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
23.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
24.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
26.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
27.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
28.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
29.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.
30.	N. Y. K.	Shin Maru.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Sept. 23.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
24.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
25.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
26.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
27.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
28.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
29.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
30.	C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.

VICTORIA.

Sept. 25.	W. L.	West Ivan.
26.	W. L.	West Ivan.
27.	W. L.	West Ivan.
28.	W. L.	West Ivan.
29.	W. L.	West Ivan.
30.	W. L.	West Ivan.

TACOMA.

Sept. 25.	A. L.	Crosskeys.
26.	A. L.	Crosskeys.
27.	A. L.	Crosskeys.
28.	A. L.	Crosskeys.
29.	A. L.	Crosskeys.
30.	A. L.	Crosskeys.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 17.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
18.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
19.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
20.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
21.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
22.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
23.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
24.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
25.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
26.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
27.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
28.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
29.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.
30.	T. K. K.	Pernia Maru.

LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 13.	L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
14.	L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.
15.	L. A. P. N.	West Hinton.

VALPARAISO.

Nov. 8.	T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.
9.	T. K. K.	Seijo Maru.

CUBA.

Sept. 29.	S. & D.	Chipchug.
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NEW YORK.

Sept. 18.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
19.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
20.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
21.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
22.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
23.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
24.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
25.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
26.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
27.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
28.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
29.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
30.	S. & D.	Aguarico.

BOSTON.

Sept. 20.	B. L.	City of Dunkirk.
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DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.

Nov. 2.	O. S. K.	Canada Maru.
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A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when taken at once, is a sure cure for all coughs, colds, and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

GRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Oct. 1.	L. T.	(D. & Co.) Hungary.
Nov. 7.	L. T.	(D. & Co.) Africa.

GENOVA.

Sept. 24.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
25.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
26.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
27.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
28.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
29.	G. & S.	Glenariff.
30.	G. & S.	Glenariff.

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 24.	P. & O.	Khiva.
25.	P. & O.	Khiva.
26.	P. & O.	Khiva.
27.	P. & O.	Khiva.
28.	P. & O.	Khiva.
29.	P. & O.	Khiva.
30.	P. & O.	Khiva.

LONDON.

Sept. 30.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
1.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
2.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
3.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
4.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
5.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
6.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
7.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
8.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
9.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
10.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
11.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
12.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
13.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
14.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
15.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
16.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
17.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
18.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
19.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
21.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
23.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
24.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
26.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
27.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
28.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
29.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
30.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.

HAVRE.

Sept. 31.	B. F.	Mentor.
Oct. 1.	B. F.	Mentor.
2.	B. F.	Mentor.
3.	B. F.	Mentor.
4.	B. F.	Mentor.
5.	B. F.	Mentor.
6.	B. F.	Mentor.
7.	B. F.	Mentor.
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24.	B. F.	Mentor.
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26.	B. F.	Mentor.
27.	B. F.	Mentor.
28.	B. F.	Mentor.
29.	B. F.	Mentor.
30.	B. F.	Mentor.

LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 31.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
1.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
2.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
3.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
4.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
5.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
6.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
7.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
8.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
9.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
10.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
11.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
12.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
13.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
14.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
15.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
16.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
17.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
18.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
19.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
20.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
21.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
22.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
23.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
24.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
25.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
26.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
27.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
28.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
29.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.
30.	N. Y. K.	Tokohama Maru.

ANTWERP.

Sept. 31.	B. F.	Mentor.
1.	B. F.	Mentor.
2.	B. F.	Mentor.
3.	B. F.	Mentor.
4.	B. F.	Mentor.
5.	B. F.	Mentor.
6.	B. F.	Mentor.
7.	B. F.	Mentor.
8.	B. F.	Mentor.
9.	B. F.	Mentor.
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13.	B. F.	Mentor.
14.	B. F.	Mentor.
15.	B. F.	Mentor.
16.	B. F.	Mentor.
17.	B. F.	Mentor.
18.	B. F.	Mentor.
19.	B. F.	Mentor.
20.	B. F.	Mentor.
21.	B. F.	Mentor.
22.	B. F.	Mentor.
23.	B. F.	Mentor.
24.	B. F.	Mentor.
25.	B. F.	Mentor.
26.	B. F.	Mentor.
27.	B. F.	Mentor.
28.	B. F.	Mentor.
29.	B. F.	Mentor.
30.	B. F.	Mentor.

ROTTERDAM.

Sept. 18.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
19.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
20.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
21.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
22.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
23.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
24.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
25.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
26.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
27.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
28.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
29.	S. & D.	Aguarico.
30.	S. & D.	Aguarico.

AMSTERDAM.

Sept. 21.	B. F.	Mentor.
22.	B. F.	Mentor.
23.	B. F.	Mentor.
24.	B. F.	Mentor.
25.	B. F.	Mentor.
26.	B. F.	Mentor.
27.	B. F.	Mentor.
28.	B. F.	Mentor.
29.	B. F.	Mentor.
30.	B. F.	Mentor.

HAMBURG.

Sept. 25.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
26.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
27.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
28.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
29.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
30.	O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS Remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

Chamberlain's Tablets when taken at once, is a sure cure for all coughs, colds, and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments.

Chamberlain's Tablets when taken at once, is a sure cure for all coughs, colds, and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments.

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ARMS SMUGGLING.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

RUMOURED ARREST OF FOREIGNERS.

The Chinese authorities are evidently determined to frustrate any attempts which are likely to be made to smuggle arms and ammunition into the country in the near future. Recently reports have been received from the North of the participation of foreign agents in such schemes and now, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*, General Lu Yung-shiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, is actively interesting himself in the matter so far as it concerns the Shanghai district. According to that paper, the Tuchun wired to Shanghai the other day that certain Russians and Germans in the Settlement had been offering quantities of arms and ammunition for sale. He therefore asked the authorities to inquire into this matter and to make arrests if possible. Later, the report goes on, quantities of such goods were found on the warships of a foreign Power in the river. General Lu has requested the *Waikiao* to order the confiscation of all such firearms on these boats as it could not possibly be for the requirements of the warships themselves and therefore is probably to be smuggled into China.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Sterling Exchange 4/4 T.T.

Hongkong Bank ... \$830 5/8

East Asiatic Bank ... 115 1/2

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ... 570 1/2

North China Insurance ... 153 1/2

Union Insurance ... 823 1/2

Yangtze Insurance ... 230 1/2

Far Eastern ... 230 1/2

Fire Insurance ... 312 1/2

China Fire Insurance ... 312 1/2

Hongkong Fire Insurance ... 312 1/2

Shipping.

Donghai ... 8 1/2

H. K. Steamship ... 8 1/2

Indo-China (Ref.) ... 8 1/2

Do. (Ref.) ... 8 1/2

Shell Transport ... 155 1/2

Star Line ... 224 1/2

REFINERIES.

China Fuze ... 221 1/2

Malacca Fuze ... 221 1/2

MINE.

Kailash Mining Adm. ... 110 1/2

Langkat ... 110 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

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Shanghai Loans ... 110 1/2

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